THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 14 1897. $\{ f_i \} \in \{ i \in I \}$

Annual Meeting of the Liberal and National Union of Ulster.

the History and Administration of Land Laws.

THE LAND

He Declares There Can be no Peace or Prosperity Until the Matter is Settled on a Basis of Justice to All.

The Work of the Organization During the Past Year.

The annual meeting of the Liberal and National Union of Ulster (with which is incorporated the Lib ral Land Committee) was held in the Rosemary street Lecture Hall. We take the following report of the proceedings from the Dublin Freeman. Mr. John Dillon, attended by invitation, and on arriving. accompanied by Messrs. John Pinkerton, M.P; John Ferguson, Glasgow; Joseph Devlin, civic delegate ; Pat'k Franagan G. K. Wake, John Rooney, and W. D. Harbison, was received with prolonged applause.

The Rev. Mr. Lyttle read the annual report, which referred to the work done by the organization during the year It stated that the executive council had been in regular communication in refer ence to the land question with the Parliamentary leaders and local leaders in different parts of Ireland, and they defired to express their sense of the courtesy shown by many of the Irish members, and especially by Mr. M'Car portion of the Irish representation who tan, in furnishing information, present had been sent to l'arliament by the votes ing Blue Books to the organization, and of the tenant tarmers, if they had taken asking questions in the House of Commons on their behalf. The organization had been represented at the Convention of the Irich Race held in Dublin, and heard through one of its delegates, and they had the sasisfaction of seeing the | ing under the burden of impossible rents erhaustive set of resolutions drawn up by the committee and covering the whole of the objects and principles of been broken, and the Government would the association adopted by the most have acceded to the request (hear hear.) representative gathering of the Irish race Unfortunately, a certain amount of ever held.

adoption of the report, said the reduc for South Derry, and several men, datutory term did not equal the fall in prices since the previous fixing of the rents. The reduc tions made no allowance for the fact that the first reductions as proved before the Morley Committee were alto gether inadequate ; they made no allow ance for the fact that the tenants had been previously rented on their own improvements : they made no allowance for the occupation interest; nor did they take into account the increased cost of production, especially in the increased labour bill. The manner in which the land laws had been manipulated against the interests of the tenants showed the need of incessant watchfulness and agitation on the part of the tenants, and to his mind it showed clearly that they would never get a fair and generous administration of the law until the ad ministrators of the law were appointed by a home Parliament, and were there fore amenable to the votes of the Irish people (applause).

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Reviews legis ating on Irish questions-and that bill, as you all remember was carried through committee in the middle of the night. We never got leave to debate it at any other time, practically speaking, except late at night. We were told that that bill was to settle the Irish Lind question, and that when it was passed— for many years to come, at all events we would have no more land legislation, and some gentlemen who had been sent to Parliament as friends and representa tives of the Irish tenants accepted that view of the position; that the bill of last year, now an act, was to be for many years to come the last of the Irish Land question. I ventured to point out that in my judgment that bill was

A WRETCHEFLY IMPERFECT BILL,

that it would not settle anything, and that the more the people of this country, the farmers of this country, came to have experience of the working of the bill, or of the act, the less they would like it (hear, hear.) I pointed out that on all the main questions in which the Land Acts concerned the position of the tenant farmers that bill did nothing to help them, and that it dealt only with certain minor question a that, as it were fringed your Irish land question ; but I said, and I say still, that in so far as it dealt with those minor and smaller questions the chauses of the bill were good, and nobody in his senses could have opposed the passing of those particular clauses. But to treat that billas, unfortunately, several lrish members did treat it-- is a great measure to bring relief to the farmers of Ireland, was, in my judgment, a great statistical mistake I do not propose to day to enter at length and with detail into the faults of that bid The faults of that bill are thor oughly well understood, I venture to say, by every farmer in this meeting. The refusal of the Government to shorten the judicial term and allow all those men who are now burdened down and overpowered by the judicial rent fixed in the arly eighties to come into the court and have their rents reviewed was, in my judgment, a ruineus blot upon the bill. I believe and I am convinced, that i' the Irish representation, even that

a firm stand and said. "We cannot accept this bill oven as an instalment or a tolerable measure for the relief of Irish farmers unless the judicial leases are broken, and those men who are stagger are allowed to have the rent revised"--I believe the judicial leases would have Unfortunately, a certain amount of division existed in the Irish ranks, and The Rev. Mr. Lyttle, in moving the unfortunately men such as the member Ithough they voted as well as I remem ber, in favor of the short term, took up such a stand towards the bill that the Government were not impressed with the absolute necessity of making that conceasion. There are other detects which I do not enter into. One of them is this -that unquestionably under the Act of last year the tenants' improvements are still not adequately and completely protected (applause), and

riddling these laws in the interests of the class of which they are partisans, and we find accordingly as the years go by that the ben fits which the tenants were led to suppose they had secured under those various land laws gradually are minimized, whittled down, and dis-sppean under the skilful manipulation of the laws. That is the present scandal. of the laws. That is the present scandal-ous and infamous condition of the Land Commission Court and Appeal Court in this country. You would suppose that for deconcy sake, when it was pro-posed to add to the Court, that the new nominee would be a man who would at all events bring an impartial mind to this great question But what did they do? They appointed a man, Judge Ross, duced to, said they only wished the same late member for the city of Derry, who is notoriously—I say nothing against his private life, which I am sure is excellent many cases were not paid at all, although private life, which I am sure is excellent -but who is actoriously

A PROTEGE OF THE DUKE OF ABERCORN

and the Hamilton family (hear, hear). This is well known and notorious, and it | farmers are fighting a harder struggle practically would have been impossible to select a man whose judgment in these matters could be more accurately predicted (hear, hear). I say this was a perfectly scandalcus transaction, and calculated to rob the High Court of the Land Commission of any shred of contidence-and it was never more than a shred--which the tenant farmers had in its judgment (hear, hear). I protested in the strongest possible language, but I regret to say that I was not supported by a good many other Irish members who ought to have supported me. I protested against Judge Ross being allowed to sit on appeals on questions of value and fair Now, the Government, feeling rent that they were doing a rather shameful thing in appointing this nominee of the Hamilton family, did not pat him direct-ly upon the Land Commission, but made him what is known as a Land Court judge, but they sneaked in to the clause making him a Land Court another pro vision that he would be interchangeable with members of the Commission. I asked was he going to sit on fair rent appeals and I could hardly exact any answer, but knew from the reading of the act, which was drawn in a cunning way intended to throw dust in the eyes of the Irish people, that it would give him power to sit on fair rent appeals, and 1 knew also that if Judge Ross had that power his friends would not allow much time to chapse before he took his seat (hear, hear). So down he sailed to Co. Clare last werk, and in yesterday's Freeman and in this morning's Freeman you will see the result. I see that he prosided over the Commission there with Commissioners Fitzgerald and O Brien, and they have

RAISED IN THE MOST OUTRAGEOUS AND MONSTROUS WAY

nearly every single rent sent to them from the Sub-Commission (cries of "Shame"). I say it is a shame, it is a perfect outrage on public decency (hear, hear). Now, any man would suppose that having got four out of the five Head Commissioners and a great majority of the Sub Commissioners the landlords would have been satisfied to let the matter rest. But no, they were not satisfied with the Sub-Commission.

THEY DEMAND TO HAVE A SPECIAL COM-MISSION APPOINTED.

for the specific purpose-and no one pretends that it is for any other purpose -for the purpose of stopping these Sub-Commissioners from giving the reduc tions they have been giving. We hold and believe that the reductions have been entirely inadequate to the necessities of the case, but such reductions as they are, they are reductions given by a Commission appointed by a landlord Government-the Government the landlords specially support-and the idea of asking a Royal Commission to intimidate this Sub Commission, and prevent them giving reductions, I think in the whole record of Ireland there never was a more indecent or monstrous proposal (hear, hear). Now I, for my part, intend-and the Party with which I am identified intend -to have no hand, act or part in that Commission. We absolutely refuse to believe there is the slightest chance of having it fairly or honestly constituted. How can it be expected ? They demand to have appointed a Commission against their own judges to satisfy the landlords. Mr. Gerald Bilfour said in the House of Commons the other day that the Commission ought not to be appointed, but because the landlords had made charges

countries must be in a most unpleasant condition (hear, hear, and laughter). But it is not so. When the question was being discussed lately in the House of Commons, and the figures were read out, many English landlords on both sides of the House of Commons, some Tories, and even members of the Government, said the Irish landlords did not know what reductions meant, and men actuduced to, said they only wished the same had happened to them. Their rents were the landlords had sunk thousands of pounds of capital in the farms. That is the condition of things over wide areas in England. When we say that the Irish than the English farmers and are not getting the same fair play, how are we

A NEW DOCTRINE IS STARTED,

met

namely, that the Irish farmers are much better off, and that agriculture in Ireland is a much more profitable profession than it is in England-the most mon-strous and unheard of proposal that ever the audacity of the English Tories put forward. I ask again, what is the remedy for this state of things ? I believe-and I have been advocating that view in Uister ever since I first addressed an Ul-ster meeting in 1890 - I believe there is no adequate or effective remedy until the farmers of this country, sinking pol itical differences, combine themselves together in a tremendous organization such as the Land League of old (ap plause), which will be an irresistible power to bear upon the Government, and show them that they have got to deal with a united people and an organization which they cannot put down (hear, hear). That is the real and only effective remedy for this condition of things. I heard a friend of mine. say that we cannot sink differences. But I remember in the old Land League days when the agitation had spread all over Ireland that differences were sunk, and that the moment, both in 'SI and '87, that the Government thought that the Ulster tarmers were all coming into the movement, that moment they began to give way (applause), and I say that this is the real remedy, because if you imagine, or any man in Ulster imagines, that you are going to get any concession out of the Government by reasoning with the Government, you will be most woefully de-ceived. You will get nothing out of any Government except by applying pressure to the Government through means of a strong organization (applause.) Referring to the projected relief of rates the hon. gentleman continued-We had the right to claim, and we do claim and insist upon getting £700,000 a year or whatever the sum is which represents an equal relief to agriculture as was given to the English farmers and landowners under the Agricultural Rating Bill The present distribution of that sum is extremely unjust. I was recently speaking to a gentleman worth at least a quarter

of a million, and he told me that under this bill he will receive £200 a year relief. And what relief will the poor farmer receive? Perhaps the average farmer will receive 10s and the larger farmer will receive a couple of pounds a year. I say it is a monstrous distribution of the money which gives £200 a to the enormously wealth who has more than he wants, and gives a few shillings to the poor man, who is almost struggling to keep a cost on his back and a roof over his head. Furthermore, I say this, that I was perfectly right in the statement I made in the House of Commons when this proposal was first laid before us, that under it the landlords will get the lion's share of the spoils, because while it is true that the noor rate of this country is smaller than the county cess, if you deduct the towns you must remember that the landlords throughout many parts of Ireland have kept in their own hands, in the form of demesne lands and grazing farms, the very eyes of the country. Perhaps one fourth of the whole land of Ireland, and the very richest land in Ireland, is to day in the possession of iandlords. And wherever they are in possession of the land they will get not

only the poor rate relief, but the county cess relief, and therefore I believe that if under these proposals £800,000 a year is given in relief

USE ONLY

Finlayson's

Linen Thread.

THE LANDLORDS WILL GET HALF A MILLION A YEAR OUT OF THE PLUNDER.

That is the way the country is ruled by England. The Irish Party have sus-pended by resolution our atti-tude towards the proposals of the Government until we know in detail what those proposals are. I am grateful for the attention with which you have heard me, and with all my heart I wish success to your movement and that it may be an additional proof to the mind of the Government that they have not yet succeeded in settling the Irish Land

question (prolonged applause). Mr. John Pinkerton, who was received with applause, also addressed the meet-

ing. Mr. J. Ferguson, who was warmly ap plauded, also spoke, and votes of thanks having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duties of the Office and the Honor Associated With It.

The position of a member of the Privy Council is hardly understood fully by people on this side of the world. In order to thoroughly appreciate the distinction given to Premier Laurier, it must be understood that this honor is only conferred upon either a Cabinet Minister or upon some person who, having rendered conspicuous service to the Crown or the nation at large, is considered on that ground worthy of forming part of the particular Council of the Sovereign.

A Privy Councillor is bound to the monarch by a special eath of office, consisting of the following seven articles :-(1) To advise the Qaeen according to the best of his cunning and discretion. (2) To advise for the Queen's honor and the good of the public without partiality. (3) To keep the Queen's Council secret. (4) To avoid corruption. (5) To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved. (6) To withstand all purposes to attempt the contrary. (7) To observe, keep and do all that a true Councillor ought to do to his Sovereign lady.

To the majority of Her Majesty's sub-jects the honor of Privy Councillor is the greatest one that can be conferred. Of course it is not a hereditary dis tinction, nor does it entitle the holder to coronets, but it is far more rarely given than any order or title. Mere orders or titles are generally the reward of political service—a return for donations to party campaign funds—and at least one-High Mass and service

... IT IS THE BEST.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-Now that Corpus Christi has come and gone, I have got to thank you, on the part of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament as well as on my own, for the good done through THE TRUE WITNESS, by reminding the English. speaking people of the work of the perpetual adoration carried on in their petual adoration carried on in their midst in the beautiful church of the Blessed Sacrament, Mount Royal avenue. Ever since your kind announcement then, our people have come in greater numbers than bitherto and have manifested a greater interest here in this truly grand devotion towards our Eucharistic King. A large number of them assisted at the magnificent procession that took place on the church grounds on the evenplace on the church grounds on the even-ing of Corpus Christi, and though I have seen many beautiful and edifying pro-cessions both in this country as well as in Europe, never did I behold such a manifestation of faith and love towards Jesus in His Sacrament as in that which was conducted by the Fathers of the Perpetual Adoration. Truly, then, La Fete Dieu might well be called theirs par excellence, and as for the sermon, delivered for the occasion by the Rev. Father Tetu, SSS., it would melt into love the hardest and coldest hearts. The Sacred Host was borne by Very Rev. Father Couet, Visitor General of the Order from France, who, for learning, refinement in appearance and sacerdotal manners, may be considered as a good specimen of the noble French pricat an often found in the courtly days of Louis XIV., and this, too, notwitastanding the worldliness of that agepriests such as the good people of the old land of the Gael, on seeing, would bless and thank God for His keeping menlike them for Himself, for in their be outful laith they thought none but the best and grandest in body and mind should be given for the service of the Most High. This lovely feeling of tradition is still so deeply impressed in their hearts that they can hardly endure an ugly or mean looking priest. Would it not be well that parents should remember this, as it is often through them, their words and examples, that God bestows the priestly or religious vocation on their offspring. Give always the best to God. I must not be too long this time, so I shall finish by saying that in all the grandeur and ceremonial that took place on Corpus Christi at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in this our city, there was one Irish heart at least that throbbed with joy at beholding so many of our fellow countrymen and women clustered around their Eucharistic God and devoutly kneeling in loving and fervent

adoration as He passed. Let our good people bear in mind. too, that, while Holy Exposition continues day and night. there are Masses every day from 6 to 9 a.m., Benediction twice

Confessions are heard at all times of the day Thanking you again, Mr. Editor, for your kindness. LONA.

Mr. Shiels seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Blakeley proposed resolutions expressing satisfaction at Mr. Balfour's promise of local government for Ireland, trusting that the measure will be framed to relieve the injustices existing but at the same time proclaiming that no measure of local government can be regarded as setting aside the claims of the Irish people to national self-government; viewing the reductions of rent now being made in the Land Courts as totally inadequate, and protesting partiality of the Chief Land Commission, and regarding the landlords' claim for a Parliamentary commision as intimidatory of the Land Commissioners : that a committee be formed to take steps to protect the tenants' interests before such commission; and that the over-taxation of Ireland calls for immediate relief.

Mr. Jas. Wilson seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously agreed rto.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was received with prolonged applause, then addressed the meeting. He said-Just as in the case of the over-taxation of Irehand, so in the case of the over-rent of the lands of Ireland, you have a ques-tion which strikes at the root of the Watesperity and the peace of this country, a question which until it is settled on principles just to all, and so settled as to secure to the industrial classes of this country, from whose toil the whole wealth of the country proceeds, security and protection for the wealth they produce, I say there can be no peace and there can be no prosperity in Ireland (hear, hear.) Therefore, I think that all men who claim to have any interest in this old land of ours ought to be united on this question. Last year the present

reihod which has been introduced for their ingentive and an and the second states of the second states of the second states and the

NO SYSTEM OF REVISION OF RENTS IN A COURT

can be accepted as a satisfactory or final system which does not offer the most complete and absolute protection to the improvement of the terants. Then there is the deficiency for which the Government do not attempt to offer a single shred of justification and that was the refusal to allow the Land Courts to deal with unjust arrears of rent without distinction, which in some parts of the country destroys altogether the value of the bill. I stood up in the House of Commons, and asked why it is that the Crofters' Commission in Scotland has a right under the law to say to the crofter -"We find your rent unjust. We therefore conclude that the arrears of rent are unjust, and therefore, having power to reduce your rent, we have power at the same time to relieve you from the arrears of unjust rent, and take the millstone from around your neck." That stands to common reason and justice, and why are the crofters to be relieved from the burden of unjust arrears and the Irish farmers to be allowed to sink and flounder and start into a state of pauperism, to be evicted from their holdings because they are unable to pay unjust arrears which dragged them down helpleasly, many of them into a perfect clough of despond, and deprive hundreds and thousands of farmers of ever obtaining the benefits which the present Land Acts confer. I could if I were so dis posed go into a long list of other deliciences, but

1 PASS ON TO ONE SUPREME DEFICIENCY

which, in my judgment, is so great and so important that it overshadows all others, and that is the deficiency-the hopeless blot in all those Land Acts, the blot of their administration (applause). The Irish Land Acts, if you read them through, are rather hard to understand; but they do, if you examine and turn your attention only to the printed letter of the laws, they seem to afford a very large amount of protection to the prop erty of the tenant, but

WHEN WE TURN TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW

we find this to have been the history of the administration of the Irish Land Laws, that the moment the law is put Government, acting in accordance with pledges, which they had given, intro-duced a bill that we were told we might take as it stood or leave it—the new resthicd which has been introduced for

against the Sub Commissioners he thought they were entitled to have the Commission, and therefore the Commission was appointed for the purpose of stopping or lessening the reduction in rents, Therefore I, for my part, refuse to look upon this Commission as anything else than a landlord move

TO DESTROY ANY GOOD EFFECTS WHICH MIGHT RESULT FROM THE LAND BILL

(hear, hear). But now let me allude to one other matter in connection with the administration of the Land Acts, and that is to what is known as the official record of prices, because you have to deal with a whole complex machinery, every part of which has for its object to rob the tenants of the benefits which the law conferred upon them, and one part of that system is the official record of prices now circulated and used as a basis for the fixing of fair rents. As far as I have been able to investigate the subject. that record is absolutely unreliable and calculated to give a false idea of the position of the larmers. I am investigating the matter at present, and hope to be able to debate it in the House of Commons very soon. I find that the official record of prices is a record practically of top prices, and has no reference to the ups and downs of the markets and to the fact that in many cases in large districts of the country, owing to various inci-dents and circumstances, it is quite impossible for the farmers to realize the prices mentioned in the schedule; and if that is so, I think it is a monstrous state of things that rents should be fixed on this record of what are known as top prices (hear, hear).

WHAT IS THE REMEDY FOR THIS STATE OF THINGS ?

The farmers of Ireland have been strug-



The young married couple who are crown ed with good health are really a king and queen. They are possessed of an armor that enables them to withstand all the hardships and misfortunes of life. Accidents aside they will live long, happy lives of mutual helpfulness, and they will be blessed with amiable, healthy children. They will sit together in the twilight of oid age and look body without comptoners or with the body without back without regret over a mutually happy,

helpful, useful, successful companionship, There are thousands of young couples every day who start wedded life with but one drawback,—one or the other, or both, suffer from ill-health. There can be no true wedded happiness that is overshadowed by the black cloud of physical suffering. The man who contemplates matrimony, and re-alizes that through overwork or worry or neglect, he is suffering from ill health, should take the proper steps to remedy it before he assumes the responsibilities of a husband. Dr. Ferce's Golden Medical Dis-covery is the best of all medicines for men who have neglected their health. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, and the blood pure and rich with life-giving elements. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It invigor-ates and gives virility, strength and vigor. No woman should wed while she suffers from weakness and disease in a womanly way. These are the most disastrous of dis orders from which a woman can suffer. They break down her general health. They

unfit her for wifehood and motherhood. They make her a weak, sickly, nervous in-valid. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription valid. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of wifebood and motherhoed. It transforms weak, suffering, fretful invalids. into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Both medicines are sold at all good medicine stores.

half of the peerages created during this present reign have been given, practically, for large contributions to either the Liberal or Conservative electoral tressury.

Hence the honor of Privy Councillon is more eagerly sought after. But Privy Councillors are scarce, and most fortunate indeed is the recipient.

The Privy Council is the most ancient administrative institution in Great Britain. In the old Norman days it was the sole form of Parliament. Its members were chosen by the King to advise him in governing the nation. The present parliamentary constitution, however, reduces the privileges and the duties of the Council considerably, and it is hard to define where the authority of Parliament ends and that of the Privy Council begins. The whole educational system of the empire is under the control of the lord-president of the Privy Council and a committee of its members. A committee of the members of the Privy Council administer the affairs of the Channel Islands. Those of the Isle of Man, however, belong to the attributes of the Secretary for the Home Department. In addition, all admiralty business, lighthouse, quarantine, charitable and ecclesiastical affairs of the State are directly subject to the Privy Council. The meetings of the Council are held at Windsor, or at Osborne, and in the presence of the Queen.

SOME OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

Privy Councillors have the right to prefix the words "right honorable" to their names and of receiving invitations for themselves, for their wives and their unmarried daughters (after presentation) to all state balls, state concerts and other such state functions. The uniform of a Privy Councillor consists of a very smart diplomatic suit of blue and gold with a cocked hat. They have the right ex officio to serve as magistrates in any country, in the empire, whether or not they are qualified by residence or possession of land. Privy Councillors take precedence after Knights of the Garter and before baronets, and the President of the Privy Council ranks fourth among the great dignitaries of the realm, and before the Prime Minister, the first after the Princes of the Blood being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the second the Lord High Chancellor, the third the Archbishop of York and the fourth the

Lord President of the Council. Until the recent honors granted by the Queen the only colonial statesmen that have been admitted to the Privy Council were the late Sir John Macdonald, late Sir John Thompson and Cecil Rhodes. C. J. H.

"Only nervous " is a sure indication that the blood is not pure. Hood's Sar-saparilla purifies the blood and cures nervousness.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER KREIN.

The St. John Sun gives the following particulars of the sudden death of Father Krein, C.SS.R., in that city which occurred somewhat suddenly at 12 30 (mid-night), on June 25. Father Krein was in his usual good health previously as he attended the meeting of the Young Women of the Holy Family in the base ment of St. Peter's Church during the same day. About 8.30 o'clock Father Krein, while reading from a book, became ill. Father Connolly was soon at his side, and Dr. McInerney was summoned. Father Krein remained conscious until 11 o'clock. The last sacmments of the Church were administered. Paralysis of the brain was the cause of death. The funeral, on June 27, was a de monstration of public grief over the death of the beloved priest. Solemn requiem Mass was celebrated in the morning. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock all the Catholic societies in the city gathered in the church, which was crowded with people, who came from all parts to honor the memory of the deceased. Rev. William Wayrick spoke of Father Krein's qualities as a priest. He said : The people of St. Peter's parish had lost a clergymen whose life had been before them for years. They had been able to study his life by his words of instruction. They had witnessed his life and had been able to copy his example and be edified by his life as a priest. If the preacher were asked to state which of the moral virtues Father Krein practised most he would say that of meekness and humility. This Father Krein practised as all knew. He was ever ready to grant any favor that might be asked of him. He copied the example of Christ and followed His invitation to come unto Him. Father Krein was a friend to everyone in the congregation, and a steadfast friend, too. He was that to all with whom he came into contact. He was indeed a priest of God, and our loss was great.

POPULAR HOTEL MAN.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many reme dies without benefit I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped me and I took four bottles. I am now completely cured." JAMES REILLEY, Proprietor Chapman House, Sarula, Ont.

Hoop's PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels, "Cure sick ्रदेः headache.